

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BULOW" Capt. H. Forster (T. 16,900)	About FRIDAY, 31st Dec.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEW GUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Regier (T. 6,750)	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at Daylight.
JOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isacke (T. 6,700)	About TUESDAY, 10th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERI, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOLUIN" Capt. G. D. (T. 17,300)	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.
UDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Midst of January.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of
Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELBOMERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701]

TO LET.

A N OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16, DES
VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
11, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.
1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as
Artillery Officers' Quarters. Suitable
for Boarding House.
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD
1st Floor.
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
No. 10, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.
SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East
corner of Observation Place. The
Tram stop at the door.
Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-
joining the new Seaman's Institute,
Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1910. [59]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th Dec. 1910. [61]

Entertainment

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Vieux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager,
29, Des Vieux Road, 1st April, 1904.

Entertainment.

JUST ARRIVED

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WINTER
WEAR, &c.
LADIES' GOLF Coats and Norfolk. Ladies
and Children's Gloves of all descriptions,
Children's Jerseys and Caps, fancy style.
Elegant and durable Corsets of British make
all styles; and lots of other first-class goods
for winter wear.

HOOSAINALI & CO.,

No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 28th December, 1910. [682]

OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Cost Port Orders carefully
executed
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [145]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

11, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [11]

Entertainment.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and
Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT.—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 " Width of Entrance 50 " Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 " Water on Blocks 26 " Water on Blocks 21.5 "

Moorings basin 500 feet x 100 feet x 15 feet deep.

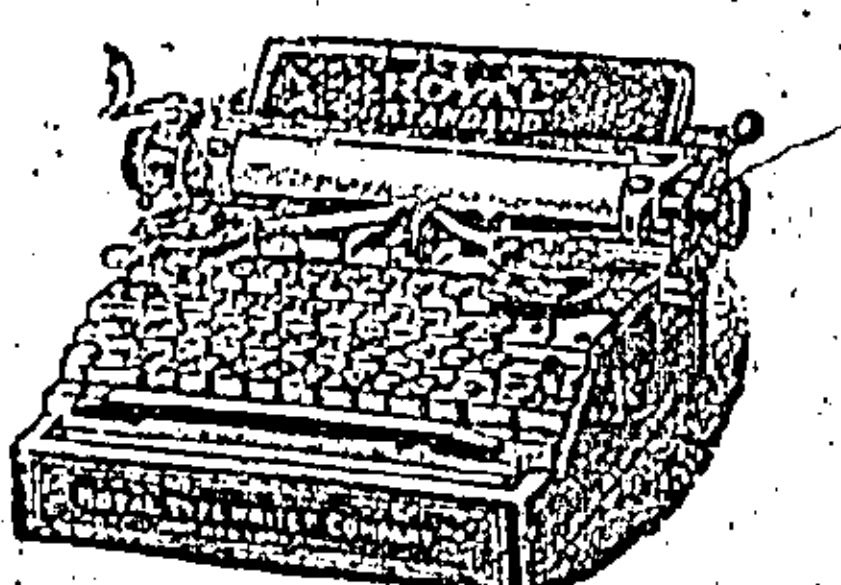
EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including
tail shafts, are kept in stock. Two powerful 100 horse boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons
pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters,
constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 535, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1372, Takashimacho
Office 291, or 2050, Infancho Office 2151.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances, 13 buildings are private
bonded warehouses—Floor area 7,311 square yards or 15.1 acres. Direct water for cargo of
2.36 miles in length, piers having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers dis-
charging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government
railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance
undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [13]



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 483 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VUEUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHAWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [4]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [14]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
Wholesale and Retail.
11, North-ey, 7th March, 1909. [19]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT &
EXPORT COMPANY, Central Build-
ings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to
receive Consignments of Local Produce on
best terms.

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN
USED POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS
and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock.
Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687]

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND
FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver
Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all
descriptions, always on hand, for sale, or on
hire at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [614]

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Allagar	8,555	3,350	11,877
Alor Pongau	2,951	—	15,118
Alor Gajah	—	370	1,072
Alma	1,200	1,100	7,350
Anglo Malay	61,259	—	515,477
Ayer Kuning	401	—	2,500
Ayer Molek	1,093	—	18,898
Ayer Panas	1,165	2,100	7,705
Balgownie	8,481	9,979	91,817
Balak Rabi	1,728	—	5,563
Bateong	4,800	—	24,227
Batu Caves	15,572	—	110,612
Batu Tiga	—	11,252	75,422
Bernam	1,100	1,100	2,600
Bertam	—	—	83,891
Bikam	3,335	—	20,021
Brich	1,778	—	7,010
Bukit Kajang	5,664	7,833	48,391
Bukit Rajah	—	—	308,965
Bukit Lintang	4,750	6,100	40,810
Bukit Timah	1,357	1,246	6,574
Bukit K. B.	691	—	2,790
Bukit Chelaka	4,020	—	4,020
Carey United	10,250	10,250	107,050
Castledale	—	—	31,108
Changkat Serdang	2,955	—	29,544
Changkat Salak	2,374	1,939	11,391
Cheng	975	1,100	3,045
Cicely	15,326	15,326	124,725
Consolidated Malay	—	—	189,920
Craigdonia	23,641	—	202,868
Chumor	—	—	9,474
Chenones	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota	503	1,470	7,100
Damanara	—	—	258,100
Dampong	440	915	1,355
Edinburgh	8,000	—	61,950
Edinburgh (Selang.)	—	—	91,318
Federated Rubber	14,670	35,950	4,418,222
Gedong	—	—	11,100
Glennally	2,094	2,094	19,197
Glennally	5,317	6,016	40,836
Golden Hope	8,517	—	60,809
Golconda	—	—	104,420
Gula Kalumpung	12,000	—	32,800
Hal Koo	617	—	3,130
Harpender	12,512	11,303	81,643
Havoy	608	144	2,118
Heawood	1,374	—	6,581
High & Lowlands	48,253	49,477	459,573
Inch Kenneth	10,269	17,417	146,201
Indragiri	781	—	4,663
Jlmah	410	—	153
Jogra	—	—	60,583
Johong	23,800	—	186,250
Kapar Para	—	—	97,816
Kamuning	9,300	10,360	147,072
Kempsey	—	—	27,134
Kepong	5,550	—	31,639
Klabang	359	473	1,471
Kota Tinggi	50	—	4,098
Kuala Klang	—	—	16,591
Koran	3,07	—	13,785
Krian Rub. Est.	4,110	—	29,554
Kuala Lumpur	54,510	—	455,756
Kuala Selangor	7,002	—	7,002
Labu	20,101	20,128	181,238
Lanadron	28,425	19,656	339,918
Leabury	10,880	12,100	121,761
Linggi	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic	10,777	—	133,565
Malaka Plant	512	—	1,194
Malacca Plant	35,000	—	255,000
Mandal Tekong	720	937	2,361
Merion	2,434	2,535	10,741
New Serendah	733	—	2,354
New Singapore	80	120	410
North Hummock	—	—	41,018
Nova Scotia	—	—	83,405
Padaang Jawa	970	—	970
Pajam	3,000	4,470	29,730
Pantai	—	379	1,391
Pattaling	30,620	—	265,541
Pegoh	5,571	6,009	42,000
Pengkalan Durian	985	1,405	5,121
Perak Plant	—	—	98,688
Port Dickson	1,450	1,653	8,132
Radella	1,534	7,712	21,415
Remba	1,415	1,658	9,931
Ribu Rubber	7,077	—	54,853
Robana	21,250	—	131,779
Ratana	2,500	2,750	16,814
River Growers Assn.	3,977	—	35,420
St. Helens	170	160	1,165
Sengal	6,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba	9,000	—	58,108
Songel Choh	4,550	—	41,047
Sungei Kapar	—	—	120,230
Sandycroft	10,469	10,135	87,706
Seaford	—	—	125,504
Selangor	—	—	227,799
Seremban	14,387	—	315,561
Sembawang	838	941	3,837
Senawang	8,268	9,868	65,741
Shelford	10,000	11,000	100,000
S'pore & Johore	14,411	15,641	116,007
Singapore Park	5,250	4,250	55,825
Strait Rubber	44,150	—	240,930
Sungei Salak	5,083	—	16,640
Sungei Way	10,118	—	47,619
Sungei Chumor	1,889	—	6,868
Sasport	870	—	2,616
Tambalak	970	—	4,185
Tanjong Mallin	1,800	1,700	5,950
Telok Anson	1,050	—	6,789
Tali Ayer	14,683	—	107,319
Trafalgar	318	—	2,661
Tremelby	—	—	33,863
Talping	500	—	2,452
Ulu Pandan	510	574	2,885
United Singapore	2,228	2,109	15,247
United Sumatra	5,200	41,325	59,400
Vallambrosa	—	—	59,400

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW

AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS...

EVENING

CLOAKS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1910

THE CHILD BRIDE OF INDIA.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

Since I have been in India, writes Mr. F. G. Carpenter in the *Eastern Globe*, I have seen a score of wedding processions, and in every case the brides have been children, although the grooms may have been full-grown men. Some of the brides were six or eight years of age, and I have seen two of five. This is my first sight of a bride who is really a baby.

You have all heard of the child marriages of India. They take place every day, and number millions a year. They are chiefly among the Hindus, who form two-thirds of the population of Hindustan.

I have before me the figures of the last census given by the British. They show that India has 1,000,000,000 of people under ten, and 25,000,000 of five years and under. It has 6,000,000 married women of from ten to fifteen, and 9,000,000 more who are between fifteen and twenty. There are altogether 28,000,000 wives in the country, and one-fourth of them are under the average age at which our girls marry.

There are also millions of child widows whose fate is far worse than that of the married babies whose husbands are living. Marriages in India are always arranged by the parents. They are a matter of bargain and sale, and the father of the boy gets the money. At present the

PRICE HAS RISEN, and one of the native newspapers is demanding that the parents of boys come down on the dowries they ask for their sons. They say that the parents of the brides cannot stand the charges, and that the extortion is a disgrace to the country.

Every Indian father is anxious to marry off his daughters, and according to the Hindu religion he will be punished if he does not. A man whose daughter becomes an old maid must expect to be dead.

A MILLION YEARS IN PURGATORY for that crime. He will be degraded while he lives, and scolded at by his fellows. As a result of this belief of girls are often betrothed in their cradles. They are married as soon as they are able to walk, and are old women at the age of ten. Girls become wives, indeed, there are but few families in India who are not wives or widows by the time they reach fourteen years of age.

ONE STATE FIXED AGE LIMIT. One of the native States recently passed a law prohibiting the marriage of girls under eight, and forbidding men of over fifty to wed girls under four years. The baby marriages are usually little more than engagements or contracts which cannot be broken. When the wedding ceremony is over the little bride is taken back home and stays there until she is eight, ten, or twelve years of age, when she must live with her husband.

There is little race suicide in India. The people want children. They marry for that purpose, and the more they have the better they like it. A woman who has no children is a curse to the family, and she who does not bear a son is considered a failure.

The marriage is at such an age that there are thousands of mothers of twelve and thirteen, and there are some little mothers of eleven or ten. There are

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHERS, and I have heard of grand-grandmothers at fifty-eight years of age. The country is thickly inhabited. The population grows greater every year, and there are 4,000,000 more people here now than there were in 1880, the average increase being 13 per cent. every year.

The condition of women in India is such that no parent wants to bring a daughter into the world. He knows she will be a slave as a wife and an outcast as a widow. For this reason infanticide was common a few years ago, and for the same reason it is still practised here and there away from the eyes of the police. I hear it whispered that in India babies are strangled, and that poison is sometimes put on their mothers' breasts. The poisoning of them with opium was common in the past, and it is mentioned by old writers.

About twenty or thirty years ago the Government passed an Infanticide Act, and at that time investigated conditions. It was found that in certain localities hundreds of children were annually

CARRIED OFF BY WOLVES, and strange to say, the wolves took only girls. In the year 1870, 300 girl babies were stolen by wolves from the city of Amritsar. Before that the wells of some parts of India were polluted by the drowning of infants, and typhoid was common thereby.

One of the worst things that can happen to these baby brides is to be married to old men. This is not uncommon, a family often being glad to make a union with a higher caste, even if the husband be grey. In such cases widowhood is almost sure to come early, and in India to be widowed is a calamity.

THE WIDOW AN OUTCAST AND A SLAVE. Of all the women on earth, there is no whose misery is so great as that of the widow of India. The moment her husband dies she becomes an outcast, her touch is polluting, and she is the slave of the family. She must take off her good clothing and dress in coarse cotton. Her head must be shaved, and she cannot bathe as the rest of the family do. She must not sit on a bed, but on the floor with nothing but a piece of matting between her and the bricks. She can eat with the family, and must have but one meal a day, and that of the coarsest food.

She must fast every two weeks, with special fasts every now and then, the idea being that the more she is tormented the greater will be the happiness of her husband in heaven. She must not allow her shadow to fall upon the food or drink of the rest of the family, and all told she is worse than a leper. She will bring bad luck to any one who meets her, and no man will continue a journey if he passes a widow on starting.

Such is her condition of home, and she cannot get away. She is

CSTRACISED EVERYWHERE.

She cannot hire out as a servant, for no one will take her. If she is good looking she may be employed at the temples; but as a rule her life is the most horrid slavery. This is added to by the belief of her husband's mother and sisters that in persecuting her they are helping the dead. They do not dare to pity her, for the superstition is that those who pity a widow are likely soon to be widows themselves. At the same time she is dependent upon the rest of the family. Women cannot inherit property among the Hindus, and all that is left by the husband goes to the children.

What a fate is this for the woman who is grown or the old woman who is a widow but a few years to live. It is more terrible still for the babies and children who become widows before they know what marriage means. Their whole lives are continuous torture, and, unending, they are punished until death.

MILLIONS OF WIDOWS. And how many human beings do you think are now undergoing such tortures? I can give you the figures from the census of British India as they were gathered last year. They put the number of widows at 6,000,000, a number equal to almost one-half of our whole female population. India has one widow for every six women and girls, and millions of these widows have many years yet to live. As to the baby widows, there are 10,000,000 of five years and under, and more than 100,000 of between five and ten years. There are 275,000 girls who are between ten and fifteen years of age, undergoing the slavery of widowhood—a worse slavery than has ever been imposed upon a young girl, white or black, in any other part of the world.

You have heard how in the past the widows threw themselves on the

FUNERAL PYRES of their husbands and buried themselves to death. In 1881 the British Government kept count, and it recorded that 200 women had so immolated themselves within thirty miles of Calcutta in six months. In the next twenty-five years more than 20,000 were so burned, and it was not until long thereafter that the custom was stopped. This burning was called "suttee," and it is quite possible that her husband was not preferable to continued widowhood, which is now known as a cold death. The widow is condemned to a living death. She burns daily with want, disgrace, and shame; her predecessor was happy in that she died but once.

TWENTY GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

EXCITING SCENE AT A NEW JERSEY FIRE.

New York, Nov. 25. Twenty young women were burned to death in a fire at Newark, New Jersey, yesterday, and four others died owing to injuries received in jumping from the windows of a four-story building, where they were trapped by the flames.

The building which was burned was occupied by a paper-box firm on the second floor, while above them were a lamp factory and a garment maker. The fire started on the second floor of the box factory, and was due to the carelessness of one of the employees, who allowed a light of gasoline to go alight from a fire.

The fire was due to the floor in the middle of a litter of cardboard shavings, and the whole department almost instantly was ablaze.

THE GIRLS. As soon as possible matresses and blankets were held, and the bulk of the employees on the fourth floor were saved at last by their jumping into the street, though a few were injured and were taken to the hospital.

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Intimations.

OF THE MULTITUDES.

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1910.

NEW YEAR GOODS

CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS, TOYS, STAMPS,

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Voeux Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1910.

Auctions.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY,

the 4th January, 1911, at 10 A.M., at the NAVAL YARD CANAL,

THE PONTON LIGHTER "MEGOM"

together with the Fittings in Ore Lot as described herein.

As the now lies in Chamber of the Naval Yard.

The Admiralty does not guarantee the Lighter to be fit for further sea or harbour service.

The Lighter may be viewed for Seven days before date of Sale on production of an Inspecting Order which can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

the 4th and 5th January, 1911, at 10 A.M., each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—ASH HOIST ENGINES, HOSES, LAMPS, AND LANTERNS, TOOLS, OLD IRON AND METALS, ELECTRIC CABLES, BLOCKS, SEARCH LIGHT PROJECTORS, TYPE WRITERS, COAL SACKS, CANVASS, CURTAINS, RAGS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD LEATHER, CARPETS, MATTING, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, ROPE, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKET, OFFICERS' MESS TRAP, (A quantity of ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES and TABLE LINEN), IMPLEMENTS, SEAMEN'S ESS UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in the Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 22nd Dec., 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beefsteak & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
" Roast—Shio	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	23
" Bone, Tong Yuk	24
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	25
" Sirloin—Ngau Lam	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan	27
Ballcock's Brakes—Koo	28
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	29
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	30
" Head—Ngau Lam	31
" Heart—Ngau Lam	32
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	33
" Feet—Ngau Kook	34
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	35
" Tail—Ngau Mol	36
" Liver—Ngau Con	37
" Tips (undressed)—Ngau To	38
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	39
" Head—Kook	40
Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwai	41
" Leg—Young Pal	42
" Shoulder—Young Shau	43
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi chung	44
" Brains—Chi Kook	45
" Feet—Chi Kook	46
" Fry—Chi Chak	47
" Head—Chi Tau	48
" Heart—Chi Sam	49
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	50
" Liver—Chi Kiu	51
" Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwai	52
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	53
" Leg—Chi Pal	54
" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	55
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	56
" Kook	57
" Heart—Young Sam	58
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	59
" Liver—Young Con	60
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai	61
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	62
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	63
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	64
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	65

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Quarrels, Large, Small—Shi Kai	31
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	33
Eggs—Kai Tau	34
Fowls, Canton—Kai	35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Wing Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye	37
Goose, Nido	38
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	39
Hare—To Chai	40
Partridge—Chi Kook	41
Phasant—Shan Kai	42
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Koo	43
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Koo	44
Quail—Um Chai	45
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chai	46
Salp—Sa Chai	47
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	48
" Hen—Na	49
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap	50
Teal, Shanghai, Sulap	51
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sulap	52

FISH.

Harbel—Ka Yu	9
Bream—Biu Yu	10
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Eiu Yu	11
Carp—Li Yu	12
Quail—Chi Yu	13
Uddish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	15
Quail Fish—Mun Yu	16
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	17
Dog Fish—Til To Sa	18
Hale, Gongor—Hoi Ma Yu	19
" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu	20
" Yellow—Wong Si	21
From—Tian Kai	22
Grouper—Sak Pan	23
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	24
Herrings—Tao Pak	25
Halibut—Cheong Kwun Yu	26
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	27
Loach—Wa Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	30
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	31
Mullet—Chi Yu	32
Oysters—Sang Hoi	33
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	34
Perch—Tao Loo	35
Pike—Fa Pa Poong	36
Pelican—Pan Yu	37
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	38
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	39
Prawn—Ming Yu	40
Ray—Pai Pa Yu	41
Rock Fish—Sak Kung	42
Shrimp—Guan Yu	43
Silurus (Giant), Fresh water—Ma Yu	44

Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	11
Snapper—Lap Yu	12
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	13
Tench—Wan Yu	14
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	15
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	16
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	17

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	26
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chai Ping	27
" (Koo)—Tin Chai Ping	28
" Small—Hoi Tong	29
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai	30
Bananas, first grade, Canton—Sang Sheng	31
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai	32
Cherries, Chioos—Fong Lai	33
Carambolas—Yung Tau	34
Cocconuts—Yeh Tai	35
Grapes—Shi Tai	36
Lemons, China—Ning Moon	37
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moon	38
Lichees, Small Siam—Lai Chai Con	39
" Fresh, Lai Chai	40
Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning	41
" (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning	42
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Mong	43
Mango, Siam—Sai Kung Mong	44
Mangosteens, Siam—Sai Kung Mong	45
Oranges, Tin Chai	46
" Small—Tin Kiu	47
" Mandarin—Tin Kiu	48
Onions—Pak Lam	49
Pineapples, Canton—Sai Kung Mong	50
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shai Li	51
" (Canton), Cooking—Shi Li	52
Peanuts—Fa Sang	53
Perlimmons, Large—Hung Chai	54
Pineapples, first quality—Sung Poon	55
" Ti Pau—law	56
" and cooking—Chung Sang	57
Paw-law	58
Platales—Tat Chai	59
Pineapples, Siam—Hung Lai	60
Pomegranates, Siam—Lo Yau	61
Walnuts, Hop Tau	62
" Green—Sung Hop Tau	63
Shanghai Lo Kwai	64

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, 3 saught—Sheng Hoi Ah	7
" Chai Chai	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	9
" (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	10
" Pin Tau	11
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	12
Beans, Long—Tao Kook	13
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	14
Broad Beans, Green—Hung Yau Koo	15
Broad Beans, Red—Hung Koo	16
Bamboo Shoots—Choi Shun	17
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	18
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	19
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Hoi	20
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	21
Carrots, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai	22
Carrots, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	23
Carrots—Kam Shun	24
Celery, Chinese—Tung Koo Choy	25
Celery, English—Young Kan Chai	26
Celery, White—Pak Yung Kan Chai	27</

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DEC. 29 1910.

THE ETHICS OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Our Continental contemporaries have recently been devoting a considerable amount of space to a discussion of the above, modern mode of punishment. Like every other matter of more or less world-wide importance, there are two aspects to the question, but in briefly referring to the practice which is the subject matter of this article, we shall confine ourselves to the purely useful side of the institution which now holds the least prominent place in every well-regulated prison organization. First of all, our contemporaries are all agreed as to the need for the "cat" with a view to mitigating that menace to life and property and danger to civilization—the Apache. In support of their arguments regarding the effectiveness of this peculiar weapon of the law and its singular capacity in creating a distinctly deterrent influence on criminals, the writers unanimously point out to that admirable English institution known as Wormwood Scrubbs, where this form of punishment has been administered for a considerable period with not a little profit to the recipients. In France, the "cat" is conspicuous by its absence, but in this connection, it is interesting to note that the last time the *fouet* was brought into use in that country was in the case of the Comtesse de Lamotte. In our own little Colony, that danger to life and property known as

local parlance as an armed robbery has been rife for some time now and has elicited more than one observation from the Bench, accompanied, we are in the happy position to state, with punishment befitting the enormity of the crime. From a health point of view, we have the assurance, although hard-brained faddists may assert to the contrary, of men of advanced science that the administration of the "cat" does not necessarily constitute a source of danger to the criminal's health provided, of course, he undergoes a strict medical examination and the doctor is of opinion that the criminal is in a position to receive the blows without detriment to his health. With that view, we venture to assert, most people will agree. In the majority of instances, a mere term of imprisonment, far from producing the desired effect, a direct incentive to indulge in further mischief, whereas a taste of the "cat" in nine cases out of ten instils a wholesome discipline in the criminal which at once justifies the use of such a form of punishment. Again, from a purely humanitarian aspect, the practice cannot be seriously condemned as a necessarily brutal one, for even those most inclined on the side of tenderness and mercy must perform admit that the suffering, with the consequent degrading effect, inflicted on one man is in all cases preferable to the outrage to which perchance a whole household may be subjected. The use of the "cat" with greater frequency and freedom in Hongkong will confer untold benefits on the community, especially so when we consider that we have to deal with that state of mind which instinctively shrinks from bodily pain but which does not in the least scruple to inflict greater suffering and needless punishment on helpless parties.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German Mail of the 20th November was delivered in London on 23rd inst.

A JUNK master was fined \$5 or seven days at the Police Court this morning for not exhibiting the regulation lights at Aberdeen harbour.

THE station-master's house where Tolstoi died will be vacated by the railway authorities and turned into a local museum in memory of the great Russian thinker.

REGARDING the probable reparation of Church and State in Portugal, the Minister of Justice says that he sees no difficulty in this and considers that the reparation will fortify both Church and State.

A CHINESEMAN was awarded six weeks' hard and four hours' stocks this morning for the larceny of 14 fathoms of 3 1/2 inch rope from the *ss. Yuen Lung*, the property of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.

OWEN Moran, the twenty-six year old boxer from Birmingham, who figured some time ago in America when his opponent died in the ring, has scored a victory against the world-famous "Battling" Nelson of Copenhagen, light-weight champion of the world. The decision was awarded in Moran's favour in the eleventh round.

THE *Times* says it is understood that the project of the visit to India originated with the King. Lord Harding, who was consulted, warmly approved. There is reason to believe that the subject is already being discussed between Whitehall and the Government of India. The first idea was a series of Provincial Durbars, the King receiving the Chiefs according to geographical grouping, but it was considered that this could not impress the imagination of the Empire as a whole in the same degree as one vast assembly, or bring together the most important Chiefs of the protected States or the rulers of territories beyond the actual borders under British influence.

It being deemed desirable to revise the allowances and gratuities to British officers serving in Japan, it is now ordered that a consolidated allowance of £50 a year be paid in lieu of the present officers' lodging and provision allowances. The gratuity for those who study for two years and who pass the examination successfully will be £100, and the gratuity for those who study for one year only £50. The gratuity is to be paid in instalments of £50 at the end of the first and second six months, subject to the candidate passing the test on each occasion, the additional £100 for those who remain for two years being paid on finally passing the higher standard. These proposals, says the *New York Herald*, are to be retrospective so far as concerns officers at present studying in Japan who remain for a second year.

SNATCHING PROSECUTIONS.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A CHINESEMAN was charged at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a pair of infant gold-mounted tangles from a school girl aged eight years. Evidence was called and Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of one year's hard labour, four hours' stocks and to strokes of the birch.

Another two men were charged with committing the same offence, in this case for snatching earri-gas from two little girls. His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A number of men have been perpetrating these outrages lately. It appears that they wait for the victims outside their schools and when the day's work is over they follow the girls to their homes and relieve them of the valuables on their persons. So far, about thirteen cases of this kind have been reported and only four arrests have been made with successful identification.

SIR HENRY MAY'S IMPEENDING DEPARTURE.

VALENTINOY REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A pleasant function was performed at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor. In officially announcing the appointment of the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, to the Governorship of Fiji and High Commissionership of the Western Pacific, His Excellency stated that Council was going to adjourn *sine die* and as far as he could foresee, they would not meet until the first week of February next, to consider the *juventis* list, and that was the last occasion before that time on which they would see the retiring Colonial Secretary in his accustomed seat—a seat which he had occupied for a longer period than any of his predecessors. His Excellency thought it a pity that the records of that Council should be placed the departure of Sir Henry, and the Colony as a whole would sustain a loss by his departure. He was confident that a few observations by him would add to and voice the feelings of all the members of that Council. It was not possible to dissociate the work of the Colonial Secretary in that Council with the larger spheres of work in which he engaged outside the Council. For 18 years Sir Henry had been in his present capacity and during the whole of that period he had worked most strenuously in the cause of public service (Applause). He never spared himself and did not place any close limits on either his time or thought. He had set an example to the younger members of the service by his devotion to duty. His (the speaker's) own life had been a varied one spent in the Government service and never in all his experience had he met an official more thoroughly conscientious and hard working than Sir Henry. His knowledge of the country and the people would be a loss to both the Colony and himself (His Excellency). That was not the place in which to refer to Sir Henry's many good qualities and doubtless opportunities would arise elsewhere to do so. He could only add that both Sir Henry and his wife would be greatly missed in the Colony (Applause). Perhaps few of them could aspire to a greater honour than had just been conferred on Sir Henry. Throughout his term of service, he had always upheld all the traditions of an English gentleman—*meisana in corpore et in animo* (Applause).

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. v. the United Services on Saturday and Monday, the 31st Dec. and 2nd Jan., on the H.K.C.C. Ground—R. E. O. Bird, A. A. Claxton, A. P. Darwood, H. Parcock, R. Hancock, A. A. Ma's, S. W. Payne, T. E. Pearce, H. D. Sharp, A. H. Young and another. Match begins at 1.45 p.m. on Saturday and 2 a.m. on Monday.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

The Army Advisory Council suggests the holding of manoeuvres in the autumn of next year. All the Divisions will meet in Peking and the Imperial Body Guard will be divided into two companies. The T. Chow has been selected as the base of operations. The Prince Regent has been appointed to represent the Emperor at the manoeuvres. It has been estimated that the expenses which will be incurred in connection with the manoeuvres will amount to three million taels.

PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY.

It is reported in Peking that the earnings of the Peking-Hankow Railway up to the present is Taels 12,000,000.

PRINCE CHING'S RESIGNATION REFUSED.

An Edict was issued on the 21st inst., declining to accept the resignation tendered by Prince Ching, President of the Grand Council. The Edict at the same time refused to recognise his charge of incompetency regarding certain matters brought by the National Assembly, and the criticism by the latter. The eventual replacement of the Grand Council by a Cabinet was, as heretofore, the sole prerogative of the Emperor.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Three members of the Ministry of Posts and Communications have been called to the Head Office of the Imperial Post to obtain important particulars of postal affairs in order to recover the postal administration from the Customs Authorities next year. A number of deputies will be ordered to proceed to the post-offices in the various provinces to make necessary investigations.

NEXT THE EUNUCHS.

The Prince Regent and the Grand Council have decided to dismiss all the eunuchs next spring as soon as the period of the national mourning expires.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

The Grand Council has held a conference on the question of the Budget. The members have decided to request Duke Taishan to call at the Senate to explain the difficulties attending the question.

THE PEOPLE'S IMPATIENCE.

The Governor of Kiangsu, H. E. Ching, has memorialized the Throne requesting for the speedy establishment of the new cabinet and the appointment of a President. He stated in his memorial that in foreign countries the people raised disputes with the Government over political matters for the purpose of effecting greater improvements in the system of government.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

The Governor of Shantung has memorialized the Throne requesting that a general amnesty be granted political offenders. He stated that it is a pity that these men are compelled to reside abroad at a time when China badly needs strong men to take charge of the administration of Constitutional reforms.

QUESTIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Hon. Mr. H. E. Olrick, K. C., asked the following questions standing in his name of which he had given notice:—

1. What would be (approximately) the cost of tinning and laying out an 800-ft. long plot of ground to the west of the Hooghong Club in such a manner as to make it uniform with the adjacent 1 1/2 of ground to the west of it?
2. What work, if any, has been done in connection with the proposed erection of a light on Kap Sing Island, at the southern entrance to the (Nan-shun) Pass? Has any contract been entered into with reference to this work? If not, why not? If so, what is the contract date for the completion of the work?
3. What is the contract date for the completion of the new harbour of refuge at Mong Kok?
4. What is the estimated saving of expenditure to be gained by the omission to erect a new clock tower on the new Post Office, as was originally designed?
5. Will the Government lay before the Council the information, which is in its possession, with reference to the prospects of a wireless telegraph station, for the signalling of typhoons, being established on some island of the Fratas Group?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Not less than \$1,000.
2. A tender by Messrs. Ghanee Bros & Co. for the necessary apparatus for a 5th order light and for a fog bell, together with the structure and support, will be sent out to the Colony as soon as they are completed.
3. The contract date for the completion of the new harbour of refuge at Mongkok is the 16th October, 1911. The amount of the contract is \$2,018,000.54.
4. \$70,000, including available clock.
5. The Government has no information that the Chinese Government has as yet taken any steps to make the promised installation. It has again urged upon the Chinese Government through His Majesty's Minister at Peking the desirability of carrying out the work.

Hon. Mr. Osborne gave notice that he would ask the following questions at the next meeting of Council:—

1. Will the Government take steps to prevent the destruction of birds by sham sportsmen, who by means of the Railway are enabled to invade the new territory and threaten extinction to every form of bird life, game and other life?
2. Will the Government cause to be laid on this table half yearly, a statement of the work actually accomplished on the new typhoon refuge; and in such form that the public may be able to judge whether the rate of progress is such as to insure completion by contract date?

THE NEW JAPANESE "DREADNOUGHT."

PRESS OPINION IN LONDON.

The Navy Department has published a statement to the effect that the order given to Messrs. Vickers and Maxim by the Japanese Government for the construction of a battleship of the *Dreadnought* type is highly appreciated by the British nation. They maintain that this order from Japan, despite the fact that she has five shipbuilding yards capable of constructing this type of warship, is given in recognition of the superiority of British shipbuilders and also of the sincerity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The *English* Press generally expresses satisfaction at the course taken by the Japanese Government.

The *Times* remarks that there are now in Japan five shipbuilding yards, Government and private, which are capable of building a warship of this size, and yet the Japanese Government has appreciated the necessity of ordering a ship of the *Dreadnought* type from abroad in connection with her scheme for the construction of new warships, which is to be carried out shortly, and that preference has been given to England. This is the result of the supremacy of British shipbuilding having been recognized by the Japanese as a result of former experience in ordering warships from England.

The *Daily Mail* says that the placing of this important order with Great Britain is a matter of congratulation both for Japan and Great Britain. The Japanese have always admired the supremacy of Great Britain in the art of shipbuilding. The fact that the battleship "Mikasa," the flagship of Admiral Togo, was built by the English firm to which the new order has been given has by no means been forgotten by the Japanese. In giving the order to England and the Japanese Government intends to give an assurance of its sincere respect for the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

PEKING STANDARD TIME.

Peking, we learn from the *Daily News*, is going to have a standard time very soon. For some years visitors to Peking have remarked on the extraordinary varieties of time kept in the capital. The two railway stations have never agreed on the exact time of the day, while every bank, hotel and what not set up its own standard when it comes to a question of hours and minutes. Arrangements are now being perfected by which a clock will adhere to the zone time, which is the same as that of Shanghai. The Peking-Mukden and Peking-Hankow Railways will have only one time in the future, and its accuracy will be looked after by the responsible authorities. Mr. Rouillard, Chief Engineer of the Peking-Hankow Railway, will see to it that the clock above his office is corrected to the minute every day, and that clock will give the standard time to Peking. It is hoped that the different offices and private houses will have their timepieces regulated in accordance with the new standard.

THE NEW COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In moving the second reading of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Companies, the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. R. Lees-Davies, K. C., at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council stated that the Bill aimed at a consolidation of the existing Ordinances. The amendments were well received not only by the commercial community of Hongkong but also at Shanghai. It was no exaggeration when he said that the Bill had been received with a chorus of universal acclamation. There were certain amendments proposed to be made in the Ordinances following upon a judgment given by the Chief Justice. The effect of the judgment was that for a foreign company to be enabled to register in Hongkong, it must carry on its business in the Colony and not do so merely in name. As to the importance of the judgment, the Government was fully convinced. He only made those remarks to show the trend of the legislation recently undertaken. The Government was losing no time in submitting the Chief Justice's proposals to the Secretary of State and in the event of approval, certain amendments were expected. Such amendments, however, need not delay the consideration of the Bill by the Law Committee, and they could rely for valuable assistance in the matter on Hon. Mr. Pollock, who was a member of the Committee. As far as the general principles of the Bill were concerned, he would say them fully before Council. It was necessary that the law relating to companies at home should be brought up to date in the Colony.

Mr. Pollock—I haven't as yet been appointed a member of the Law Committee.

His Excellency—I was going to refer to the matter. You have already been a member of the Law Committee. Mr. Murray Stewart has left Council and therefore you revert to your former position. You can be re-nominated, of course, but personally, I don't think it's necessary.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt said that the Bill was very far-reaching in character. That the laws at home should be brought up to date in the Colony was quite true. No business-man in the Colony would object to that. The Attorney-General, however, evidently had in his mind that only a few amendments were all that was required but the amendment would probably be very considerable and for that reason he suggested that the Bill should not be rushed through Council. He only made those remarks because the Chamber of Commerce had not had an opportunity of giving the matter their full consideration. They would do so at the earliest possible moment. Many radical changes proposed by the Bill and it was necessary they should have ample time to consider the matter before the Bill became law.

The Attorney-General—it's quite possible that more amendments may be found necessary but I don't think that need interfere with the Law Committee proceeding in their work.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt—Not at all; as long as the Bill doesn't become law.

Later in the afternoon, His Excellency said that it would be more in order to formally re-nominate Hon. Mr. Pollock as a member of the Law Committee and I proceeded to confirm the appointment.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Canton, 23rd Dec. The Ministry of Naval Affairs has issued the local authorities to furnish a full report of all localities along the coast of this province which are suitable for naval purposes. The Ministry directs special attention to places in this province and Chekiang, as these two provinces are reported to possess several points suitable for conversion into naval bases.

NEW BUNDS.

The building of embankments on the various waterways has narrowed the water passages to the detriment of low-lying land, which is often washed away by the trail left by passing steamers. H. E. the Acting Viceroy, in view of the early completion of the Bund in Canton and the necessary building of a bund along the Honam side of the river, has now instructed certain officials to co-operate with the Water Police with a view to finding out if there is any danger in the carrying out of the latter undertaking, which will entail the narrowing up of the river to a certain extent.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

There is at present a large quantity of dynamite stored in the Terpedo Bureau which has been mainly used for smuggling. The storage of the explosives is considered to be a source of danger and as a consequence the Director of the Bureau has petitioned the Viceroy for permission to utilize the explosives in terpedo practices.

NEW COINS.

The Tschapu (Ministry of Finance) has deputed an official to Canton to investigate and ascertain whether the new coins distributed by the Mint are up to the prescribed standard.

PRISONERS BEHEADED.

Yesterday, four prisoners were beheaded in the presence of the Panyu Magistrate. The offences for which the unfortunate men paid the supreme penalty were of various descriptions.

OPUM MEN ONLY.

A despatch has been received by the Viceroy from the British Consul here concerning the prepared opium monopoly. The despatch states that frequent requests have been made for alterations in the regulations providing for the monopoly, which is a great hindrance to the opium trade. It is now reported that there will be another change of monopoly and the proposed regulations of the new monopoly are expected to furnish grounds for a fresh protest by the English official.

LIFE-SAVING.

The local authorities have issued instructions forbidding the crime of patrolling vessels to accept monetary awards for services rendered by way of life-saving as this should be considered in the nature of a duty.

THE FUTURE OF THE AIRSHIP.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE EXPERT.

Since the importation of two aeroplanes by the Japanese military authorities the subject of aviation has occupied a considerable amount of attention in the Japanese Press. The *Osaka Asahi* quotes Captain Hino, a Japanese military airship expert, for the following views on the future of aviation:—

"I have always maintained that the airship will be the most perfect means of transport in the future, but most people do not share my views, saying that such a dangerous machine can hardly supersede the organs of communication now in use—railways, steamships, bicycles, motor-cars, etc. When compared with these instruments of transport, however, it will be realized that the airship is

FAR SUPERIOR IN MOST RESPECTS.

For a vessel on the water anchorages are indispensable, while dangers attendant on wind and wave cannot entirely be removed, however able a captain may be. But airships need no harbour nor fixed routes, nor are they involved in difficulties owing to waves. The only thing that can obstruct their movements is the wind. Railways, too, are dependent on the laying down of lines, with the attendant difficulties involved by gradient, curvature, and the erection of stations. Even motor-cars, the most highly developed form of locomotives,

REQUIRE WELL-MADE ROADS.

the passengers being badly shaken up while there are irregularities. Further, it is most difficult for the chauffeur to control the machine at street corners. In Europe and America not a few people are killed by motor-cars. None of these difficulties will attend airships. The only cause for fear is that when the machine loses its balance owing to the heavy winds it may fall and those on it be killed. But such accidents are very seldom recorded, and in most cases they are due to the aviator's own carelessness because he is too confident in his ability, and not through any defect in the airship. When I was in Germany a young German aviator lost his life owing to carelessness in an

EXPERIMENT TRIED OUT OF CURIOSITY.

Such dangers are not limited to airships alone, but occur with motor-cars as they are. In England on the introduction of motor-cars they were regarded as dangerous to the public welfare and were compelled to run slower than a man's walk, red flags being waved in front to warn people of the cars' approach. In short, airships minimize human labour against the destructive power of Nature.

"At present the price of aeroplanes ranges from ¥6,000 to ¥3,000, but this high price is on account of the small number being built, but even so there is no cheaper machine of communication than an aeroplane. A few years ago I said that fifty years hence airships will be purchased at the same price as bicycles are now. I believe that in future the aeroplane will be

EVEN CHEAPER THAN THE BICYCLE.

Even at present some aeroplanes are sold at ¥1,500—a much lower price than that of an automobile. The only equipment required for a flying machine is a small number of tools for repainting and oiling and a small area of ground for starting at a landing.

"It is significant in connection with aviation in Western countries that learned men in general failed, while those who succeeded were practical men such as cyclists or motor-car chauffeurs. Mr. Wright, the first aviator, was employed at a bicycle-maker's. Bleriot was a maker of bicycle lamps, and is only a young man about 25 years of age. There can be no more pleasant mode of locomotion in the world than by airship, which therefore deserves our study. I maintain that the art of aviation is by no means difficult."

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Chinese Ladies' Society in Peking, under the leadership of Princess Karachi, we learn from a Peking dispatch, held a meeting on the 17th inst., attended by over 200 ladies. The subject of discussion was concubinage. Mrs. Kong, one of the members, denounced the custom, and urged that such an objectionable system should be removed. The meeting adopted a motion to appoint a committee to draw up a petition to the Senate asking for legislation to abolish concubinage in China.

CHINESE CONSUL PROTESTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

ALLEGES THAT JAPANESE AND OTHERS ARE NOT VICTIMS OF THE TREATMENT SUFFERED BY CHINESE.

Chinese Consul-General Li Weng Yew and a committee from the Chinese Six Companies made a formal visit to Angel Island quarantine station recently for the purpose of protesting against indignities which they said had been perpetrated upon Chinese in the examinations by the doctors for the bookworm. Commissioner Stewart and Dr. Glover explained that the Chinese received the same treatment as that accorded to immigrants of other nationalities. The committee complained that the Japanese and others were not treated in the same way as the Chinese and the Hindoos. He proposes to notify his government of what he considers to be an injurious discrimination toward members of his race.

DUE to a mistaken idea among Russians as to the object of American interests in China, Russia views America's work there with alarm. The feeling in both Japan and Russia is that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will not be regarded in 1911.

CHINESE ISLAM.

The virtues of a good deal of his character. He is a good-natured, friendly, and good-humoured as he is slowly, collectively, however small the unit, he shows a tendency to become an individual, his hand against every man's. The most striking example of this trait is given in the national dislike of the foreigner. Whatever grievances may now be adduced as the result of the presence of the foreigner in China, the fact remains that the Empire showed

AN INSTINCTIVE DISLIKE to him on his first appearance and by its consistently unfriendly disposition has failed to derive many of the benefits that it might have gained from foreign intercourse. This is a point that is frequently overlooked by the well-meaning altruist, who preaches conciliation in the Far East through the medium of an intemperate attack on all foreigners who have dealings with China. In a recent publication of the American Association for International Conciliation, the Rev. Dr. J. H. de Forest, who in virtue of thirty-six years' residence in Japan must be supposed to have little first-hand knowledge of China, advocates the

ADoption of EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY on the ground, amongst other reasons, that it is the cause of "a growing dislike and dread of foreigners." We do not wish ourselves to take in greater detail to an article that has been characterized by an eminent authority in the missionary world as "misleading and inflammatory" but for our present purposes it is sufficient to show that "anti-foreignism" is not a recent development in China and in all probability has decreased rather than grown in recent years. That it should be more pronounced to-day than formerly is due to the fact that the real China is only now becoming articulate, and we are learning that what may have escaped the notice of some, because the nation has hitherto lacked the means to voice them more or less obliquely.

Whether "anti-foreignism" is growing or decreasing must remain

A MATTER OF OPINION, which will vary as much as the reports on poppy-growing in this remarkable country. But for those who like to think that it is really on the wane, with the growth of intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, it is some consolation to reflect upon the fact that this characteristic of the nation is subjective rather than objective. Even the sense of national solidarity has not altogether eliminated provincial antipathies, for there are still many overcomes, for the most part, in the face of a common "enemy." No less striking in regard to its spirit of antagonism is the development of constitutionalism in the country. People and officials would seem to be now ranged everywhere in opposing camps, whether the proceedings of the former in council are marked by the quiet dignity of the Chengtu Assembly or by the more

OUTSPOKEN HOSTILITY of the National Assembly in Peking. The same national trait that prevented China from co-operating with foreigners to her own political and material advantage is going to prevent people and officials from making mutual use of one another, in the work of the country's regeneration. Uncompromising antagonism is clearly the keynote in this National Assembly; and although it will bring that body into disrepute, it must be recognized that the weakness is inherent in the country and has led to existing conditions under which the main purpose of the official class is to batten on the public. If the officials are to suffer, they will have brought their ill upon themselves.—N.C.D. News.

FROM PERSIA TO FRANCE ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. J. H. Bill, British Consul at Shiraz who has arrived in England, has accomplished a remarkable ride from Persia to France.

The voyage, which was made chiefly for the purpose of studying the working of the Persian and Turkish Constitutions in the remote parts of those countries, lasted nearly seven months, and except over one small stretch by steamer and rail through France the Consul covered the whole distance of 2,500 miles on horseback. Mr. Bill had some

EXCITING EXPERIENCES with brigands in Persia, two of his escort being killed, but in Kurdistan and Albania he travelled with perfect safety over routes which were regarded as highly dangerous before the granting of the Turkish Constitution. Perfect tranquillity prevailed, and he passed through Turkey, with only one soldier as escort.

The most dangerous part of the journey was after leaving the Persian town of Shushitan. Robbers began to seize the caravan, which now consisted of twelve Basgal Laurels, with a native officer, and five Persian Cossacks—altogether twenty gins. The robbers did not succeed in their intention of

DRAWING THE CARAVAN'S FIRE, but a halt was called near the entrance to a side valley in order to ascertain what were the robbers' intentions, for the latter were seen at a distance of about a mile, and it was observed that an advance party was riding along the hills.

As the road became more enclosed, scouting recommended, and it was considered advisable to attack the brigands. Accordingly half of Mr. Bill's party were sent on ahead, the remainder being so disposed as to cut off, if possible,

THE ROBBERS' RETREAT. It was now seen that the main body of the bandits numbered some sixty men.

At this point some of Mr. Bill's escort rode up to a couple of robbers who had come to a standstill owing to their horses being fatigued. One of the robbers was instantly shot dead and in the fighting which followed a second of the British Consul's escort was killed. The combatants came to close quarters and the native officer killed one of the brigands with his sword.

At this encounter the main body of the robbers came up, but disappeared after firing at long range. Afterward the caravan was unharmed.—Daily Express.

LEADER OF PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION WAS ALSO FATHER OF BRAZIL REVOLT.

"The most interesting man in Portugal at the present moment is the new premier, Senhor Braga," says Reuter, "who may be said without exaggeration, to be the father not only of this revolution, but of that of Brazil, having by his teaching as professor of history and philosophy prepared the ground for both movements. He is a quiet, pleasant, and extremely modest grey-haired man of sixty-seven, whose unassuming manner may be inferred from the fact that last night, after being elected the first president of the Portuguese republic, he returned home as usual in a second-class compartment to the unpretentious little house which he occupies in the suburbs, quietly receiving the congratulations of his richest and humblest friends, and deprecatingly acknowledging the flattery of his fellow passengers.

"Discussing him with a distinguished Portuguese gentleman, who sat on the same bench with Braga in their college days, I remarked, 'He is quite a poor man is he not?' 'Braga,' was the reply, 'lives in an intellectual atmosphere. He has no wants, and, therefore, is the richest of men. No one is better fitted to occupy the position he now holds for his well-known probity commands universal confidence.'

An equally charming glimpse of the president's wife is afforded by the *Mulle-Libon* correspondent:

"I called," she says, "at the count's house of Senhor Theophilo Braga, the new president—a long one-story building on a cliff overlooking the Tagus at Cruz Quebada, seven miles west of Lisbon. Senhor Braga had set out for the capital, but his wife—a frail, sweet-faced old lady, with white hair—advanced and insisted that I should enter. She led me by the hand in a motherly fashion to a long, low room, more than modestly furnished, the windows of which overlooked the wide expanse of blue serene waters but a fly-sheering and smoking under shot and shell.

"She expressed her regret at her husband's absence, and said that he was delighted to speak to English people. I congratulated her on her husband's new dignity, adding that she ought to feel very proud.

"Proud," she exclaimed, smiling doubtfully, "perhaps, but, above all, I regret the interruption of forty-three years of peaceful domestic happiness."

"In the conversation that ensued she had many things of an adorable simplicity, from which I choose but a few:

"We married for love. We have always been poor and always happy with one another, except for our great sorrow that we are now childless, for we are ever mourning the loss of our son and daughter twenty years ago. 'My girl would have been fairly well, and I should have had grown-up grandchildren around me,' she added, with eyes full of tears. 'But we found comfort—my husband in his books and I in my household work near him.'"

"I have told Theophilo that I will never leave my little home and pretty garden, where I have lived for twenty years. If we are forced to have a larger house for meetings and receptions, we will keep our little home to live in always. We have had just enough to live on. My husband has always been persecuted because of his opinions, but, although he cannot forget, he is incapable now of seeking to avenge himself on his enemies."

SHANGHAI FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The dismissal of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Taitai Chow Tai-piao, at the instance of the Board of Commerce in Peking, still further complicates a situation which was already full of difficulties. The dismissal was brought about as the result of inquiries made by the Chinese Government, H. H. Chen, in connection with the financial transactions of the former Shanghai Taitai Tsi who was degraded a couple of months ago. It will be remembered that, at the time of the failure of three local banks which were associated with Chia Yue, the Shanghai Taitai, Tsi, together with the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chow, proceeded to Nanking to interview Viceroy Chang, who after a conference with them, asked for

IMPERIAL AUTHORITY, through the Grand Council, to negotiate a loan with the foreign Banks of Shanghai, for the sum of three and a half million taels. This loan was made for the purpose of strengthening the market and restoring confidence in Chinese Bank orders, all of which threatened to be cancelled in the disorder brought upon the orders of the three insolvent banks. Nearly one and a half millions of this loan were used for the payment of Bank orders in the hands of the foreign Banks and foreign firms, and the balance of the loan was put on deposit in Chinese registered banks. It was in connection with the manner of depositing this balance of two million taels that accusations were brought against the former Shanghai Taitai, Tsi, and as a result of the charges, his degradation was accomplished. The Provincial Assembly at Nanking has strongly expressed the action of Viceroy Chang in the matter, and it has

FOUND VIGOROUS SUPPORT in Governor Chen, whose investigation of the matter has had the further effect of moving Mr. Chow from the presidency of the local Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that the recommendation of Governor Chen has been to the effect that the former Shanghai Taitai, Tsi, should be held personally responsible for the repayment of the loan of three and a half millions. This Memorial of Governor Chen has been "notified" to the Board of Finance, so that the final issue of the matter is that the Central Government of Peking has at once time approved the making of this loan on the recommendation of Viceroy Chang, and at another time has approved the recommendation of Governor Chen to the effect that ex-Taitai Tsi should be held responsible

for its repayment. That matters cannot remain in this position will be evident to all, and future developments will be awaited with much interest.—Shanghai Times.

ELECTRICITY OR OIL?

While this may seem an idle question to those who have always regarded electricity as an expensive luxury, yet a good case for an affirmative answer is made out by *Popular Electricity* by calculating the cost on a basis of candle-power and taking into account effective distribution. Says this paper:

"Do you remember, grandmother's kindly dictum? 'Better light the oil lamp, dear. It is cheaper.' There was reason for it, coming in the bygone years when everything electrical was much dearer than now and when even rough figuring showed that lighting by oil lamps was cheaper than by incandescents, since that time the

COST OF CURRENT HAS STEADILY DECREASED, but thanks to the Standard Oil Company the price of oil has also gone down, so how do the two compare now?

"In grandmother's day the comparison was merely as to the amount of light obtained at the lamp at the same cost for the use of reflecting and diffusing mediums was then practically unknown. To-day all logical comparisons must be as to the effective lighting on tables, counters, desks, or in show-windows; in other words, what comparative illumination can be obtained from each illuminant for the same money?

"Theoretically, according to one of our leading authorities on illumination, Dr. Louis Bell, a gallon of the highest grade of kerosene burned in the most improved type of lamp will give

200 CANDLE HOURS, which means that it will supply a 20 candle-power lamp for 40 hours. To obtain the same 20 candle-power in a tungsten lamp (requiring 25 watts) for the 40 hours would take 40 times 25 watt-hours, or just a kilowatt-hour. Therefore a gallon of the best kerosene can give theoretically as much light as a kilowatt-hour of current. In practice the common grades of oil fall from 10 to 30 per cent. of the best grade, so that it will take about 12 gallons of oil to equal a kilowatt-hour of current in the light obtained at the lamp."

But when it comes to effective light at the place where it is needed, the writer goes on to say, a 20-candle-power lamp is by no means equal to a 20 candle-power incandescent. The large oil reservoir and chimney are

ALWAYS IN THE WAY, and interfere with the effective use of reflectors. On the other hand, tungsten lamps may be used in any position, and by reflectors the useful illuminations may easily be twice that from all lamps of the same candle-power. We read further:

"Allowing for the commercial kerosene, which is below the grade on which Dr. Bell based his figures, this means that it will take anywhere from 24 to 25 gallons of oil to give the same illumination as a kilowatt-hour of current. Thus at Chicago, where kerosene retails at 15 cents (gold) per gallon, oil lamps would be effectively as cheap as the incandescents if the current for different classes of indoor lighting costs from 34 to 65 cents per kilowatt-hour, or an average of perhaps 40 cents. As a matter of fact it

COSTS LESS THAN A THIRD of this rate, so that even the much less efficient carbon filament lamps figure out cheaper in service than kerosene.

Besides, the incandescent lamps can be instantly turned on and off, thus saving wasteful times of burning, and they do not have the other annoying features of the kerosene lamp: the labour of cleaning and filling lamps; the difficulty of keeping them from smoking if exposed to drafts, the fire risk in lighting them; the violation of the air both by the smell or fumes and by consuming oxygen; or the much greater radiation of heat (for what is the ordinary oil stove but an overgrown kerosene lamp?) which lighting costs were equal, these objections would count seriously against the kerosene lamp, but with our modern high efficiency incandescent we have so far

OUTSTRIPPED THE OIL IN ECONOMY of operation that we can simply disregard its handicaps and look upon it merely as an interesting but now outgrown factor in the historical development of illuminants."

CHINESE ACTORS IN ENGLAND.

Miss Gertrude Kingston has arranged for a Chinese company to appear at the Little Theatre, says the *Daily News* of November 28. "Just to Get Married" will be temporarily withdrawn over the Christmas holidays, and the run resumed in the New Year.

Its place will be taken on December 6, by Madam Chung and her company of celebrated players direct from Peking, whom Miss Kingston will present for the first time in Europe. Madam Chung, who has been likened to the famous Japanese actress, Madam Sada Yacco, will appear in a characteristic study entitled "The Dragon of Wrath," founded on an ancient Chinese legend.

Although a tragedy in miniature, it gives ample scope for a delineation of Chinese life—wrestling in the combat for the hand of the Princess, Far Eastern music and singing in the betrothal festivities, and some quaint dances by slave girls probably never yet seen outside a Peking place. The second act terminates the tragedy with a forcible display of her art by Madam Chung, who dies in the arms of her husband, while her would-be betrayer, the disloyal Prince, is killed by the Dragon of Wrath. The programme will include two short concert pieces by European authors.

AN agreement signed in London with British, French, German and American financial groups provides for the co-operation and participation in regard to the Chinese loan. Moreover, this agreement provides not only for the 5 per cent equal participation, but for currency reform and future international financial operations in China. China does not regard with favour an American Financial Advisor.

COMMERCIAL.

20th December, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars	51/-
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malaya	24/-
Balgownie	50/-
Bertams	6/6
Carey United	17/6 prem.
Castelfields	119/-
Chaoakat Serdangs	38/-
Cheras (part paid)	\$3 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	\$18
Damansaras	152/6
Rastern Internationals	13/- prem.
Glenvalley	\$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragiri	13/-
Kamunings	5/- prem.
Kuala Lumpur	165/-
Ledburgs	65/-
Linggit	47/3
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	5/-
Merlimans	5/-
Pajama	\$30
Pegohs	\$31
Rubber Trusts	17/- prem.
Sandycrofts	5/6
Sapongs	37/-
Seafords	140/-
Shelfords	73/9
Singapore & Johore	51/3
Sungel Chohs	91/6
Sungel Kapars	14/-
Tangkals	30/-
Toehangle	par
United Serdangs	112/6
United Singapore	51/4
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	90/-
Duffs	13/-
Tronchs	27/-
Para Rubber	5/11 per lb.

ROUGH ON RUBBER.

A writer in the *Financial* empties his soul in the following strain:—

While the fertility of Malaya is proverbial, a sense of humour does not seem to be among the products cultivated there. I have before me a report of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Planters' Association to protest against the raising of the railway rate on rubber. One of the speakers solemnly complained that rubber is now in the same category as—

1. Wine, works of art, silk and walking sticks.
2. Drugs, boots and bonnets.
3. Ammunition and sealskin jackets.
4. Flanons, rikshas and perambulators.
5. Glassware, firearms and feathers.
6. Sewing machines, stationery, pickles and Chinese hair wash.
7. Statues of eminent persons and Chinese lanterns.
8. Umbrellas, tom-toms and tombsones.

SOME CONSOLATION.

"The only consolation," proceeded the speaker, "is that the rate is a cent less than the rate for empty coffins. The only articles of importance charged at a higher rate are opium, dynamite and matches, crickets, billiard tables and fog signals. On what basis was the scale fixed, on weight or bulk? If on bulk, why charge a higher rate than for cakes, toys, rags and road rollers, sawed, snuff, sponges and dried ducks, pillows, joss sticks and stuffed cats? A pig occupies nearly as much floor space as a ton of rubber and pays only 1-15th part of charge. If stuffed, he pays one cent per piglet per mile. A ton of rubber is charged rather more than one-half the freight on a corpse—provided said corpse is contained in a coffin."

Events Coming.

- Thursday, 29th December.
Bijou Bazaar Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
- Friday, 30th December.
Kowloon Dock Ball.
Geo. P. Lamment, Property sale, noon.
- Saturday, 31st December.
Concert at Club Germania.
Club Lusitano Ball, at Club house.
- Monday, 2nd January.
Bank Holiday.
Children's Sports at Kowloon Cricket Club Ground.
- Saturday, 7th January.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Races.
- Saturday, 14th January.
United Services Club Dance at Kowloon School, 9 p.m.

FIFTEEN men were arrested by Sergt. Eaker shortly after ten o'clock last night at No. 10 Nuffan Lane in a gambling raid. The men appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court this morning. Evidence was called and his Worship ordered the first and second defendants to pay a fine of \$50 each and the remainder \$5 apiece.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

EVERYTHING is ready for CHRISTMAS at the BRITISH-AMERICAN CANDY STORES, No. 15, Pottenger Street. CANDIES of every description, XMAS CHAUKERS and STOCKINGS can be had at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of PRESERVE FRUITS, JAMS, &c., &c., &c., can also be had on the premises.

Thousands of other dainty things suitable for Xmas and New Year presents are ready for sale. Parents would do well to take their "Kiddies" to the store, where they can be sure of finding good things to suit all tastes.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1910. (782)

To-day's Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary, [777]
Hongkong, 20th December, 1910.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1911.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary, [778]
Hongkong, 20th December, 1910.

OPIUM-SMOKING.

REFORM AND NOT SUPPRESSION ADVOCATED.

The *N.C. Daily News*, in the course of an article on "The Evils of Anti-Opiism," points out that reform and not the suppression of opium should take first place in the national progressive movement of the day. Our contemporary remarks that a sense of proportion would not allow the level-headed reformer to exhaust the country's reserve of energy in only one direction, and that of all in regard to what can only be termed a secondary reform. "Given the complete abolition of opium this year, next year or seven years hence, the country, in the absence of other reforms bids fair to be as ill-governed as it was ten years ago, its resources equally squandered, its people as poverty-stricken and equally exposed to floods, famines and riots. A reformed bureaucracy, on the other hand, would not only seal the fate of opium smoking, but would mean in due course a prosperous China." The Shanghai Journal also criticises the recent memorial to the British Government from the World Missionary Conference. "A large number of the memorialists have nothing to do with India, China or the British Empire. Not one, we venture to think, had the least sense of administrative responsibility in signing the document. They ignore the fact that the British Government is committed to the suppression of the opium trade, and only supposes such margin of time as is consonant with the interests of many thousands who are dependent on the trade—until recently regarded as honest and legitimate. Their one concern is that opium-smoking should cease, and they do not pretend to give any thought to practical details in connection with the suppression."

PRICES:
4 Doz. Quarts.....\$12.00 per case
8 Doz. Pints.....\$12.50 "

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [784]

Intimations.

TRY OUR DELICIOUS
PRESSED BEEF

40 cents per lb.

B R A W N

30 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER.



PRICES:

4 Doz. Quarts.....\$12.00 per case
8 Doz. Pints.....\$12.50 "

Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [784]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this Day REMOVED to 47, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE MANAGER,

"Hongkong Telegraph" Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1910.

SENNET FRERES

are unrivalled in Hongkong for their Wide and Choice Stock of JEWELLERY of every kind, ORNAMENTS, CUT GLASS WARES, &c.

CALL AND SELECT XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

For variety and beauty our stock this year is unsurpassable.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings. [722]

IT PAYS BEST

IN THE LONG RUN TO GO TO

KUHN AND KOMOR, who have experience and expert knowledge.

If you want to buy

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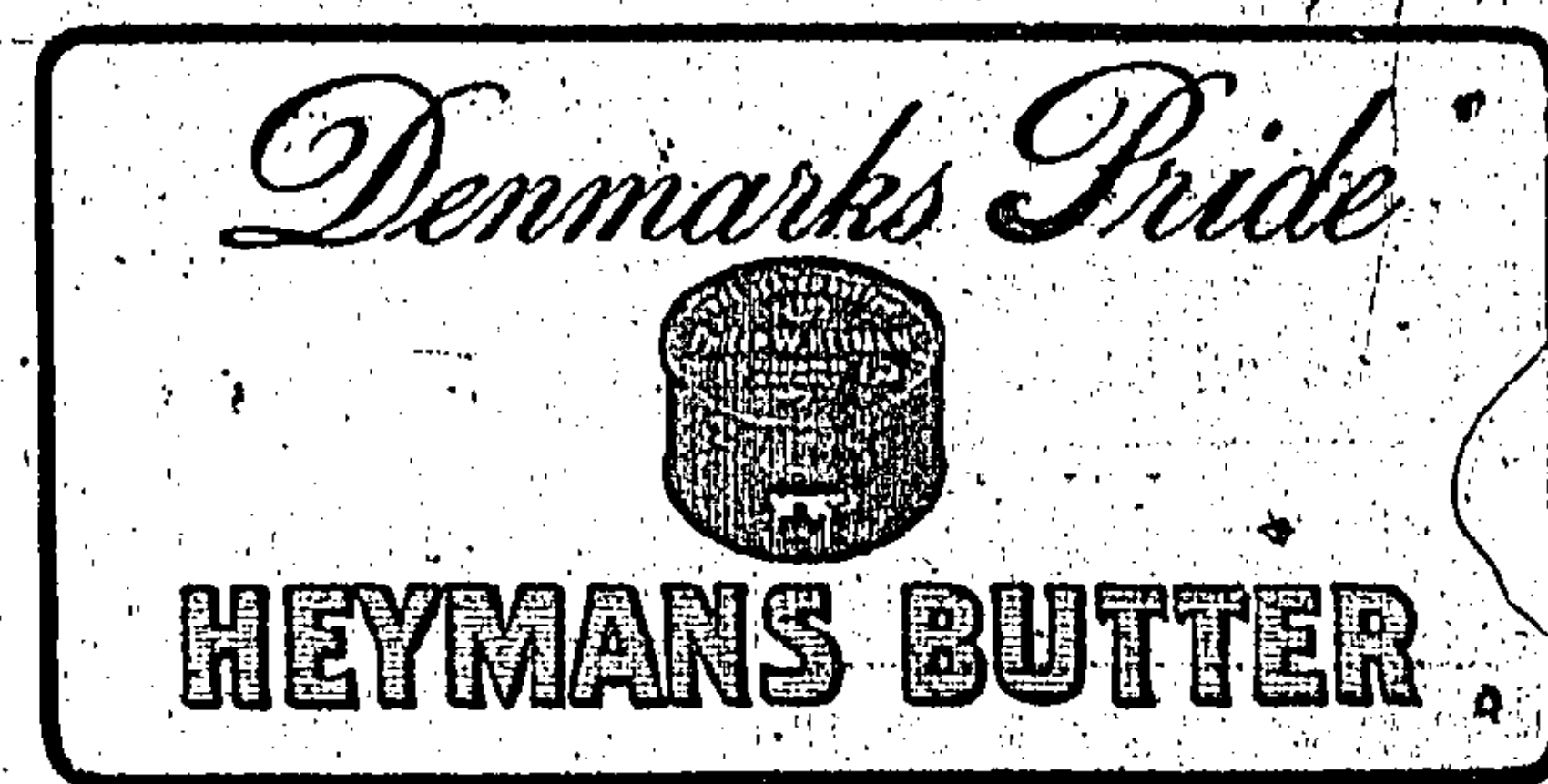
SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION (BASED ON JULY YEAR'S DIV.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ £7,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$850,000	\$2,039,350	{ £2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1½% = \$12.45	1 X	{ \$895 = £801.
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	.7	£6	{ £4,000 \$80,000	\$30,538	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	..	\$81 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 1,686,696 \$30 18s	none	15 for 1909	8½ X	\$185 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£45	£5	{ £1,500,000 Tls. 326,000 Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308	Tls. 105,719	Final div. of 7½ % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 X	Tls. 150 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 £128,828 £105,249 £712,085	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all 5¢ per share for 1908 and an interim divid. and of \$30 per share for 1909	X	{ \$274
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$394,405 \$190,264	\$7,703,7	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	1¼ X	\$160
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$150,346 £62 168	\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for '08	7 X	\$118 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,400,000 \$84,153	\$249,118	\$27 for 1908	8 X	{ \$163
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,743 \$30,000 \$100,159	Dr. \$5,777	\$42 for 1906	..	\$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$350,000 \$50,000	..	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	..	\$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Yacow Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$67,500 £78,705 £15 49s	\$22,766	Dividend of \$14 for 30.6.10	8½ X	\$30 sales & b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	{ £128,500 £220,000 £100,000	15,161 102,994	3% = 1/- on Preferred shares only for Final div. of 2½ per sb. (comp. 14) making in all 4½ per sb. for '09 & 22 int. div. of 1s. per sb. on acc. for '10	5 X	\$56 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £77,850 £62,681	..	A dividend of 7½ % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 A bonus of 5 %	3 X 6 X	\$29 \$124
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Com. any, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ £12,289	Dr. \$6,090	\$3 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6 X	\$174
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ £215,000	Dr. \$15,859	\$3 for 1897	..	\$22 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £12,289	£1,435	Final div. of 1½ for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 X	Tls. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pd. 10	Pd. 10	{ none	none	First year	..	Pd. 10
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited { 50,000 } 50,000 }	150,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ none	none	\$1 per share 1st dividend	5 X	\$3 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$25,075	Dr. \$5,460	Final of Gold \$6.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 X	\$16
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$550,000 \$31,093 \$40,000	\$264,847	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	..	\$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$88,314 \$227,000 £1,000,000	\$264,847	\$24 for 1909	4½ X	\$52 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ £1,000,000 £1,099,897 £15,000	£112,715	1½ for half year ended 30.6. 19 9	..	\$53
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,000,000 £1,099,897 £15,000	£11,840	Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910	8 X	Tls. 28
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,443,449	£1,922	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 X	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-Siam Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £11,350,000 £11,000 £14,473	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.12 3% for 1909	5½ X 8 X	Tls. 97 sellers £22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ £14,473	\$2,404	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 X	\$39 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ £10,000 £25,000	\$2,277	Interim of \$31 for 1910	7 X	\$65 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ £18,045 £25,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 X	36 buyers
Hamphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$269	\$24 for 1909	8 X	\$33
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$	{ none	..	..	..	..
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,125,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 68,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ X	Tls. 110 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,956	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8½ X	\$39 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Siu Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 450 00 Tls. 40,098	.. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ X	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing } Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	..	14½ buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 1,117,100	.. 8,372	Tls. 74 for year ending 30.9.09	10 X	Tls. 46
Leao-kuo-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd }	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 31,172	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 X	Tls. 48
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 600	Tls. 500	{ ..	Tls. 27,172	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 X	Tls. 145
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £40,000	£48	15 % per share for 1909	..	38 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	..	50 cents for 1909	6½ X	\$94 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	..	95 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,502	80 cents for 1909	10 X	37 buyers
China Private Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ..	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$1,592	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 X	\$174
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$3	{ \$10,000	\$1,470	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 X	\$3 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000	\$670	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 X	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	120,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sb. for year end. 28.2.10	6 X	{ \$20 \$125 s. & 120 s
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000	\$12,662	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	..	36 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$40,000	\$6,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	..	Tls. 101 buyers
Maatschappij of Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwk. } plaatse in Langkat, Limited	60,000 25,000	\$10 G. 5 0	\$10 G. 5 0	{ Tls. 947,500 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 216,682	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 274 for 1910	5 X	..
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000	\$2,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ X	{ \$72 sellers \$11 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Fr. 18,640	None	5 X	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 14,830 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,450	No dividend this year	2 X	Tls. 105
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000	..	..	..	..
SOCIÉTÉ DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.								
Société des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin.....	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halphong Nominal	35 Halphong Currency	{ none	none	First year	..	\$36 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$1,096	None	8 X	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$5	{ none	\$17,36	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 X	\$24 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000	..	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 X	\$64 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	70,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$46,000	\$42	15 % per ordinary sb. for year ending 31.5.10	5 X	\$14 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$1,441	15 cents for 1909	5 X	\$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$5,000	\$2,611	1 % for 1909	..	\$6
Welsmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,150	\$62	10 % for year ending 31.7.10	..	\$12 buyers
William Powell, Limited	10,000	\$7	\$7	{ none	..	None	..	\$4

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